

THE WEATHER:

Fair today and tomorrow; moderate winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 53. Detailed report on page 5.

PARSHING ASKS NATION TO KEEP READY FOR WAR

Declares Old Units of the Army Should Be Perpetuated.

ATTENTION CALLED TO CITIZEN CAMPS

Inadequate Preparedness Cause of War, Says A. E. F. Leader.

That the historic American divisions in the world war should be perpetuated as the organization of army reserves was proposed yesterday by Gen. Pershing in appealing for public support of the forthcoming series of military training camps as recognition of the obligation of the citizen to prepare himself to serve his country in time of war.

Gen. Pershing has been selected by the President to head a skeleton headquarters staff organized to function in time of war and the general outline for the first time his views of fundamental preparedness policies.

"From a purely military standpoint our policy," said Gen. Pershing, "should provide first for a permanent military establishment large enough to guard against sudden attack; second, a force sufficient to meet our international obligations, particularly on the American continent; third, such force as may be necessary to meet our international requirements; fourth, a trained citizen reserve organized to meet the emergency of war."

"In considering a reserve, we already have a nucleus in our trained units that have had experience in the war. I refer to the units of the National Guard as well as those of the so-called national army. They have returned with traditions, history, pride and a high sense of citizenship, all of which together constitute a valuable asset in any organization. I should like to see these divisions held together, retaining their officers insofar as possible, and efficiency records show them capable of performing the duties of their respective grades. I would retain the organization of these divisions and utilize them as reserve units in which the young men would pass as they came from the army or finish in the training camps. Thereby the traditions and the esprit of these historic units would be kept alive and encouraged and stimulate efficiency in those who fill their ranks in the future."

"In a reserve army it should be pointed out that there is greater need for a large number of thoroughly trained officers, not only for the combat troops, but for the various staff corps and departments, including the general staff. These officers should be carefully trained and, depending upon his qualifications, each should have a definite assignment to some particular unit or headquarters. An especial effort should be made to recruit and train these officers, and men as well, who during the war performed their duties efficiently."

Citizen Soldier Important.

Gen. Pershing asserts that our success in the world war was not due to preparedness, but to fortuitous circumstances. He is urging the preparation of the citizen to prepare after the declaration of war and that if we had been adequately prepared our rights would not have been violated nor safety threatened. While we are opposed to a large standing army, we are not opposed to a citizen army and have fought our wars with citizen soldiers. We always have failed to train our citizen-soldiers till war came upon us. We have made every citizen subject to call to the colors, but we have not emphasized his obligation to prepare himself to serve. To provide for such preparation is the object of the training camps next summer.

Paris Reds Riot As a Protest on Jean d'Arc Day

One Killed, One Fatally Wounded in Clash With Police.

PARIS, May 8.—Communists rioted at Fort St. Germain this afternoon, after putting on a counter demonstration of the celebration of Jean d'Arc Day. One civilian was killed, another mortally wounded in a battle with police, and scores of others were hurt. Forty gendarmes were badly mauled. Three Communists were captured.

This was the only serious incident of the celebration, which was otherwise successful. President Millerand was represented at the ceremonies at the Statue of Jean d'Arc in the Rue Rivoli, which were marked by a military parade. Communists in the crowd yelled, "Down with Jean d'Arc" and the crowd was over, and nineteen were arrested, but eighteen of them were released later.

The indignation meeting resulting in the riot had been planned as a protest against a public celebration of the martyr's day. There were official ceremonies at Rheims, Orleans, and Domremy, her birthplace, and the Communists, who are in Strasbourg on the spot where the former Kaiser once reviewed his armies.

SINN FEIN SPIES HARRASS BRITISH ARMY IN IRELAND

Espionage System Said to Be Most Efficient in World.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

By JOHN STEELE.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Dublin is a city of spies. The hotels are filled with them. They haunt the streets and hang about the business houses, newspaper offices and government bureaus. The people speak in whispers, and they are very careful to see who is listening before communicating anything important.

These spies are both British and Sinn Feiners, but the Sinn Feiners are more numerous and more clever. The British spies are rather obvious. A Sinn Feiner may be anyone. A famous British officer serving in Ireland told me yesterday he considered the Sinn Fein intelligence service the best organized and most efficient in the world.

Servants Are Spies.

Every hotel servant is a spy. The maid who makes your bed is sure to gather up any torn scraps of paper and pass them on to a quarter where they will be pieced together in search of information which may be useful to the British or Sinn Fein. An American officer who has made it a rule to burn all correspondence. When you are talking in a hotel lounge the waiters are liable to be found standing close behind, taking in every word. If you take a guest to a room, the chambermaid finds an excuse to enter silently to see to the bed, fire, or some other trifling duty.

A striking feature of the Sinn Fein intelligence service is the cunning explanation of the word "intelligence" is loosely organized, and the chiefs usually do not know the whereabouts of the men in the field.

STATES BUDGET MEANS SAVING ON BIG SCALE

Institute for Public Service Sees Efficiency in Plan.

REMOVES WASTE IN PUBLIC FUNDS

Claimed Billions Might Have Been Saved During World War.

That the Federal budget bill will give the country much more than a budget and will start a revolution in the country's method of watching expenditures is pointed out in a statement issued yesterday by the Institute for Public Service, of which Julius H. Barnes is chairman. It is suggested that if this same principle had been at work during the war, in France, England and the United States, many billions of dollars and untold momentum for efficiency would have been saved.

"There is many a slip," says the institute, "between a budget and economy. France has had a budget, or system of budgets, and has not saved a cent. England has had a budget, but France has wasted billions of dollars. Great Britain has tried a budget, but for want of the very thing which the United States is planning to take, she has lost the war. In England that last year an American, Herbert Casson, writing from London, said that the British budget system had about as much effect in holding down expenditures as a ribbon on a frog."

Search for Waste.

"It is the waste hunt that is now being started by the new Federal budget, which is a revolution in American finances. For 140 years we have been spending our hundreds of millions upon our billions a year without making it anybody's business to study the method of spending, and to look for chances to get more benefits for less money. Our Federal audit has had to do with legality and integrity of spending, but not with its wastefulness or usefulness."

The new budget bill, fathered by Representative James W. Good and Senator Medill McCormick, provides three different agencies for a continuing method of spending, and results of spending. First, there is the budget director, who, without any competition and prodding, should save many millions and greatly increase efficiency. In addition to this officer named by the executive, spending department, there are two other officers responsible to Congress who are to be everlastingly on the lookout for extravagance, needless employees, blundering methods, or neglected work.

Responsibility Fixed.

One is the comptroller general, who will not be responsible to the President, and no matter how critical he is of the spending, officers can be removed only by the appropriate body of Congress. Then there is the Bureau of Efficiency, which heretofore has been under the President, and therefore a part of the spending family. The new budget bill puts it under the House of Representatives, and holds it responsible for reporting ways of improving government efficiency. The bill makes the comptroller general and the Bureau of Efficiency engineers and scouts. In fact, even if they do their routine work with 100 per cent efficiency, charges may be made against them if they fail to show ways of getting better results for less money."

FILIPINOS PARADE IN WOOD'S HONOR

Banners Ask Independence And Express Loyalty to America.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

MANILA, May 8.—"We want independence."

A great banner with these words in English upon it was carried above the heads of thousands of marchers who crowded the gardens in front of the palace today to express the welcome and hope of the Philippine people to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes of the special Philippine mission.

SOCIALISTS CHARGE COMBINE ENGINEERS RUHR OCCUPATION

Mobilization of French Army to Cost Government Two Hundred Million Francs Each Month.

(Special Cable to Washington Herald and United News.)

PARIS, May 8.—Mobilization of the French army intended for the occupation of the Ruhr will cost France 200,000,000 francs a month, according to estimates made by prominent military officials. The Socialists, who are combatting vigorously the plan for extended occupation and enforcement of military penalties against Germany, declare that the task will cost nearer 1,500,000,000 francs monthly. They are arguing that these expenses will never be collected from Germany.

Occupation of the Ruhr should prove profitable for at least a portion of France, for the French will be enabled to extract and sell coal from the former enemy's mines. It is the present Paris plan to make the German workmen operate the mines. France needs her ablest miners for the work of restoring pits in the North, such as at Lens.

Communists have advanced the claim that the Loucheur combination is backing the Ruhr project for the furtherance of their private ends.

The mobilization altogether will produce 130,000 men for the army of occupation.

Women Force Political Fight Against Reaction in America

William Allen White Says Groups in Middle West Develop Strong Sentiment for Disarmament—Will Press Demands

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—The most significant thing about American politics is the activity of a new group of women composing two or three organizations.

The National Woman's Voters League, the Consumer's League, and the Woman's Party hold rather different views, but they represent women of the same social and intellectual class, and they are, together, making genuine progress in American politics.

New Type Takes Lead.

These women are brand new elements in American political life. The woman who has appeared in politics in other days has been more or less typified by the W. C. T. U.—the women from the church, the women who used to fight the balloon with prayer meetings, who had no particular social standing in their home towns, the women who were Crusaders and who didn't care whether or not their petticoats showed or their hats were in tatters.

This new type of woman is at the head of thirteen women's movements in America. It is a different and more dangerous crowd than the group of the last decade and the twentieth century, but its danger threatens only those who fear change. This new group is the business group and it is tremendously effective and extremely liberal.

Jack Delights Mother With Flower Gift

Heavyweight Champ Is Guest of Congressional Party at Dinner.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 8.—The central figure at one function after another and absorbed in the details of his training camp, Jack Dempsey did not forget that today was Mother's Day. He was up before 6 o'clock this morning and his first thought was of his mother back in Salt Lake City.

After wiring a florist, the champion sent this telegram to Mrs. Cella Dempsey, his mother: "This is Mother's Day. Expect a great bouquet of flowers. Am going to train hard so you won't be disappointed on July 2, Jack."

When he reached the camp late this afternoon this message awaited him:

"Dear boy: I just knew you wouldn't forget your mother. We know what to expect in Jersey City, Mother."

Dempsey tonight was the guest around the festive board of a party given by the Congressional Club at the Hotel Hamilton. He was accompanied by his mother and Representative, here over the weekend on a governmental mission.

Dempsey gave directions that, starting tomorrow, a regular program will be in order.

The report calls the American occupation the "most terrible regime of military autocracy which has ever been carried on in this great American democracy." The three delegates are H. Paulsen Sannon, former Haitian secretary of foreign affairs and former Haitian Minister to the United States; Stenio Vincent, former president of the Haitian senate, and H. Percival Thoby, former charge d'affaires of the Haitian Legation in Washington.

What They Demand.

The Haitian people, according to the report, in addition to reparation for the wrongs and injuries done them, desire:

1. Immediate abolition of martial law and courts-martial.
2. Immediate reorganization of the Haitian police and military forces and withdrawal within a short period of the United States military occupation.
3. Abrogation of the convention of 1915.
4. Convocation within a short period of a constituent assembly with all the guarantees of electoral liberty.

Charge Funds Confiscated.

Among the acts charged against the American occupation of Haiti are:

1. Confiscation of \$500,000 of Haitian government funds, which American Marines carried off in broad daylight and took on board the gunboat Machias, the funds being deposited in a New York bank to "force" the Haitian government to accept control of the custom houses by systematically depriving it of financial resources.
2. Death of 4,000 prisoners in the prisons of Cape Haitien and of 5,475 prisoners at Chabrier, an American camp, in the three years 1918-19-20.
3. Administration of water cure and other tortures by American officers and Marines, and the commission of "unbelievable crimes," of which 25 cases, with names and dates, are given in the report.

Assembly Forcibly Dissolved.

Entrance by Gen. Smedley D. Butler on June 19, 1917, revolver in hand, followed by American officers armed with revolvers, into the Haitian legislative chamber and dissolution by force of the assembly.

Enforced ratification on June 12, 1918, of a new Haitian constitution, with Marines presiding at the ballot boxes, only half the voters being "yes" being issued.

Blame Gendarmes for Disorders.

The disorders in Haiti are attributed to the gendarmes, which, "aided and encouraged by the American occupation," is charged with having imposed the "curfew" law, and of having "caused the revolt known as the revolt of the Cacos, for the repression of which many useless atrocities were committed by the gendarmes." Men were admitted to the Haitian gendarmes, says the report, who were "wounded" by the Haitian courts on charges of robbery, murder, etc.

POLES FORTIFY THEIR POSITION ON ODER FRONT

Italians and Germans Defeat Insurgents at Kandrin.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

By GEORGE SELDES.

BERLIN, May 8.—Although war has not been declared, a force of Germans led by Reichwehr officers in mail, employing an armored train from Breslau, attacked Krasnopol, a town in Poland, and defeated the city and 150 Polish insurgents.

A force of 5,000 Poles was reported to be entering Krasnopol. This is the first organized German attempt to regain that portion of Upper Silesia which rebels are holding.

It is reported that directors of the Reichbank in the town of Hindenburg burned notes for 6,000,000 paper marks to save them from falling into the hands of looters.

LONDON, May 8.—The Polish insurgents in Upper Silesia are fortifying their positions and organizing the bridgeheads along the River Oder front according to a dispatch from Warsaw to the London Daily Express.

After violent fighting and heavy losses on both sides the insurgents captured a strong German position at Kozieszyca on the west bank of the Oder.

Crawford dispatch says that the insurgents crossed the Polish frontier in the region of Oswiecim and disarmed the united Polish artillery. On the Upper Silesian front the insurgents are also using aeroplanes.

Polen Lose Kandrin.

BERLIN, May 8.—German and Italian troops fighting side by side, engaged in a night-long battle against Polish insurgents at Kandrin, in Upper Silesia, and succeeded in driving them out of the city. The Poles are reported to have lost seventy men in the engagement.

Telephonic dispatches from Oppeln verify reports of the battle and declare that thus far Oppeln and Kattowitz are in German hands, and allied hands, although an official agency had previously reported them captured by the Poles.

Rebels Hold Lechnitz.

The insurgents have, however, taken Lechnitz and are threatening Koel.

The German government has instructed its commissioner at Oppeln to insist upon a clarification of the intentions of the entente mission in Silesia.

Reports from Warsaw to the Berlin foreign office declare that Silesian fighting has been continuing strongly and that the population generally is in an inflamed state.

"We will never give up an inch of Upper Silesia," Koranyi, leader of the "Haiders," declared today. "The Poles are now shedding their blood to reconquer a territory which for centuries has been held under German domination."

One company of German safety police has left for Breslau, hoping to be enlisted in the defense forces of Silesia as auxiliaries. German leaders have advised Berlin that they need 4,000 rifles.

SALES TAX BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Hearings starting to-day before the Senate committee mark the opening of the battle over sales-tax legislation at the present session of Congress. The hearing are to be in advance of action by the House, although technically the legislation must originate in the lower branch. The program contemplates consideration of the chief controversial points by the Senate committee at this time, in order that its members may be informed upon general matters of policy when the revenue bill comes from the House, probably in July.

BRITISH TROOPS RIOT AS STRIKE GROWS GRAVE

Government Fears Revolt Unless Miners Are Defeated.

RESERVISTS SHOW SIGNS OF DISORDER

Owners Plan Finish Fight To Prevent Control Of Labor.

(Special Cable to Washington Herald and United News.)

LONDON, May 8.—Apprehensive of a political revolution if the miners should win the objects for which they are now enduring hunger and misery in their strike, the British government is more than ever determined on complete victory in this great test between the coalition and the labor element which has sometimes been variously called radical, Socialistic and even Bolshevistic. As starvation approaches in the mine fields, it becomes more apparent that if the miners are not defeated, a revolution will be the alternative.

Already there are signs of dissension among the reserve troops called to the colors in the emergency.

Wreck Main Streets.

Three main streets of Aldershot were wrecked last night during riots of the military.

Reservists smashed windows of all the stores, looted jewelry and other establishments and put the entire city in a state of terror. Shops everywhere were hastily boarded up in anticipation that the trouble would come. Strong forces of regulars were drafted into the town from the camps.

Naval sailors stationed in coal ports also have been evincing an unwelcome unruliness of late, apprehending that the government might attempt to use them as strike-breakers. If the government were to reserve soldiers have been broken up and dispersed among loyal battalions throughout the country so as to decentralize, if possible, the discontent which if allowed to ferment might result in a serious explosion.

Are Paying the Price.

The owners of the mining properties though the strike is a mighty cost to them, are willing to go on paying the price for victory. One hundred and fifty thousand volunteers remain under arms to put down disorders which are increasing in frequency. The disclosure of the struggle drags on Lloyd George's government regards all this expense as well worth because the administration fears that the labor party could gain absolute political success if this strike were won by the strikers.

The doggedness of the miners is arousing admiration everywhere among the laboring classes and the general public. Their morale, with their strike funds exhausted, seems almost as sound as on the day they went out. The outward form is all that has changed apparently. Then they were buoyant and given to larking; now they are suffering but no less determined.

Takes Firm Stand.

Although the triple alliance has returned to the support of the miners, the support of the triple alliance is not the support which the miners originally expected from them by the resolution of the railway men and transport workers not to transport important coal. Lloyd George is out of the picture and the triple alliance is expected to maintain the public utilities.

The executive committee of the miners' federation are returning to London to discuss the suggestion to the government by President Thomas that the government make a treaty with the miners to assume the strike demand for a national police force. Delegates of the transport workers and dock workers are meeting on Tuesday to debate the situation arising from their determination to handle no foreign coal.

MOVE TO ABOLISH RAIL WAGE BOARD

A movement to abolish the Rail Road Wage Board as now constituted and to substitute a board composed of men selected by the President without regard to their business affiliations, was announced today in connection with the investigation of railroad conditions to be started tomorrow by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The movement is understood to be the backing of the railroad corporations, because the men who are behind it in the Senate are known to be friendly to railroad interests, and this circumstance has been made the basis for the assertion that what is desired most is to get rid of representatives of labor on the board.

The proposition is to be brought forward will be to create an entirely new board, all the members of which shall be representatives of the public or in other words will be named by the President of the United States or the public, whether they may be railroad men or men engaged in other occupations.

Police Still in Doubt in Vermont Girl's Death

PROCTOR, Vt., May 8.—Police today were undecided whether Miss Marion Butterworth, secretary to Miss Emily Proctor, millionaire sister of the late Senator Redfield Proctor, had committed suicide or merely fainted.